THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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IT is said that Senator Matthews believes the President will sign the silver bill—if he gets a chance.

THE vote of Philadelphia fell short of that cast for President one year ago by 26,400

LIKE Vice-President Wilson, Senator Morton died a poor man. The entire property left to his family does not exceed $25 000.

COLUMBUS discovered San Domingo, and now San Domingo has discovered Columbus; or at least they think they have.

THE decrease in the public debt for October amounted to $4 236,554. The entire reduction during the eight months of the present administration is about $45 000.000.

IF ninety-two cents' worth of silver stamped by the Government is to be a dollar, why can not ninety-two nickel pennies, with the Government stamp on, also pass as a dollar?

AN Oshkosh, Wis., genius solves the resumption problem. As gold is worth three per cent. premium, let the Government, he says, stick a three cent postage stamp on each dollar bill and the thing is done.

THE Democracy are not well pleased with their majority in this State, and have sense enough to know that a victory so barren in substantial fruit will be swept away by a Republican revival next year which will indeed be a crusher. We can afford to wait.

A DISMAL account of the condition of the Republic of Liberia is furnished to the press by the State Department. It will confirm the opinion long entertained by well informed people that the experiment of establishing a civilized negro State in equatorial Africa is making no progress toward even a qualified success, and it comes in time to check certain new colonization schemes which bear the look of jobs for the benefit of their projectors. Liberia may yet be useful as a *point* from which to push civilization into the interior of the continent, but it seems now to offer no attractions sufficient to induce industrious colored men to abandon their homes in this country.

THE Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, which has been organized only three months, now has over 2,600 instruments in practical use. Boston has 300, New York has about the same number, Cleveland 200, Cincinnati 100. The company does not sell their instruments, but leases them at from ten to fifty dollars a year. The *Journal of Chemistry* says there is good reason to believe that the telephone can be employed on the largest line of wire, and even on the Atlantic cable. It is thought, from recent experiments, that the supposed obstacles to its use on submarine cables have been overcome, and that it will be possible to talk with our trans-Atlantic friends before many months.

THE official returns of the counties in the State show that the total number of votes cast at the recent election was 549,961, or a falling off of over two hundred thousand on the Presidential vote of last year. Trunkey, for Supreme Judge, has a total vote of 251,000, or a plurality of 6,520 over Sterrett. Winton, the Prohibition candidate, received 2,899 votes, and Bently, the Labor candidate, 51,582. For State Treasurer, Hart received a total vote of 241,816, but he was beaten by Noyes by a plurality of 9,901. The Prohibition candidate, Cornett, had 2,827 votes, and Wright, Labor candidate, 52,854. For Auditor-General the result was 242,288 for Passmore and 251,256 for Schell, the latter's plurality being 8,968. Baker, Prohibition, received 2,997 votes, and Emerson, Labor, 52,988. The strength of all the labor candidates was a matter of surprise.

Passed at Last.

The Army Bill is practically through Congress at last. It goes back to the Senate to-day on a disagreement of the House to an amendment of minor importance, which cannot occasion more than a day's further delay. The Democrats were beaten in their scheme for skeletonizing the army against the opposition of the Senate, by the returning good sense of the Texas delegation, all of whom, except Mr. Reagan, voted with the Republicans. The military force is to be kept up to its present legal standard of 25,000 men, and the Supply Bill is freed from the attempt to direct the President how he shall perform his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief.

The history of the bill is worth rehearsing, as an illustration of the partisanship and incompetency which have characterized much of the work of the House since the Democrats got control of it. As one of the regular appropriation bills, it was the duty of Congress to pass it previous to the close of the last session. Forty-eight hours before the session expired, the Democratic House sent the bill to the Senate with two objectionable clauses added to the customary items of appropriation—one providing for the reduction of the force to 17,000 men, and the other making it a penal offence for the President to employ troops to sustain a State Government. Both provisions were in plain violation of the rules of the House prohibiting new legislation upon an appropriation bill, and the latter was a blow at the constitutional duty of the President. The Senate refused to concur in these provisions; the House insisted; the 4th of March came; the Congress expired, and the bill failed.

An extra session of the incoming Congress became a necessity. Although there was warrant of law for feeding and clothing the troops, there was none for paying them. Before deciding upon the date for the session the President consulted with prominent Congressmen of both parties. There was a general agreement that it would be well to permit the country to rest from political agitation. The meeting was postponed as long as could prudently be done, and the date was fixed for the middle of October. Meanwhile, a Philadelphia banking firm offered to advance money at a low rate of interest to the army officers, who, not being entitled to rations, required their pay to meet their current living expenses.

The first thing the House Democrats did after Congress assembled, was to criticise the President for not calling them together sooner, although they had been as anxious as the Republicans to avoid a summer session. Then they showed their indifference to the public business which brought them to Washington by not touching the Army Bill at all for nearly a month, spending their time in assailing the Resumption Act, and in attempting to make ninety-two cents worth of silver pass for a dollar. When they finally acted on the bill, they put it in such a shape that Senator Beck, as strong a Democrat as can be found in either House, felt constrained to denounce it, and to show that it provided for but ten men to each company of infantry, whereas the Revised Statutes require the appointment of fifteen non-commissioned officers to a company. In the face of this humiliating exposure, the Democrats in the House, who had hoped, in the absence of other issues upon which they could agree, to make some partisan capital out of a reduction of the army, still insisted on sticking to their measure, and had it not been for the action of the Texas Representatives there would now be another dead lock over the bill like that of last March. Such is Democratic Statesmanship! Has not the country got about enough of it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Two hundred and ten out of the four hundred and fifty locomotive engineers who struck against the Reading railroad company in June, still remain on the pay roll of the Engineers' Brotherhood, and draw their strike pay of sixty dollars monthly.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., London and New York, who died in this city the other day, left a fortune ranging well up into the millions. An interesting episode connected with the business of this house occurred during the panic of 1837, when, being in need of cash to a large extent, they went to the Bank of England, and such was the confidence placed in them, obtained a loan of $25,000,000 gold, all of which they repaid within six months. Brown Brothers have held in England a position second to that of no other Americans, if we except George Peabody & Co. The present head of the latter house, Mr. J. S. Morgan, is now in this city, and was on Thursday evening last the recipient of a banquet at Delmonico's gastronomic palace, the mere accounts of which are painfully appetizing. This banquet was tendered by the prominent bankers and citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and was attended by two hundred guests.

Application has been made for an order of sale of the Erie railroad under foreclosure by the first mortgage bondholders, who want $30,000,000, and the sale is said to be likely to take place. What a fall is there! Foreclosing on a trunk line of such dimensions! The road operates 12,000 cars and almost 500 locomotives; but as it owes over a hundred and forty millions of dollars it will probably have to go. Of this enormous sum eighty-six millions are due stockholders, who, if the sale takes place, will lose every cent of it, as the property of the road will not bring enough to pay its fifty-four millions of bonds.

"Lection day" was an unusually quiet one here in New York. Although an off year in politics generally there was a great deal of feeling and interest excited by the contest for the State Senate between John Morrissey and Augustus Schell, or, more accurately speaking, between Morrissey on one hand and Tammany Hall and Boss Kelly on the other. It was a strange sort of a combat in which party lines figured very little; and the overthrow of the "Boss" faction was unexpected and complete. John Morrissey is the most utter anomaly existing in present American politics. He presents the spectacle of a man with considerable powers of mind, distracted by the constant struggle of good and evil tendencies, both of which he undoubtedly possesses. His birth, education and early career as a prize-fighter, gambler and criminal in many another direction were enough to have ruined ninety-nine men out of a hundred. Indeed they have come extremely near doing that for him, for he is still a gambler and pool-seller, setting aside the laws of the State in which he wields an influence with a coolness and persistence which shows how far his moral principles have been blunted; and yet there is in him a sort of sturdy manliness and a scorn of meanness which compels certain respect in spite of his misdeeds. Here he went into the canvass with the record of a convict, a gambler, a brawler—and a congressman—against a man of entire personal respectability, as well as a veteran politician, backed by the most powerful machinery of New York politics; was sick throughout the canvass and in his bed on election day, and yet routed his formidable adversary, being elected by a handsome majority. And this result, strangest of all, was accomplished by the "gilt edged" vote of his district, the best citizens casting their suffrages for him rather than for his wealthy and respectable rival.

Whether Morrissey will justify this extraordinary mark of confidence remains to be proved; but from that man who defines his religious creed to be, "To do as you agree," it may be reasonably expected that he will fulfil his definite pledges.

The benefit fever has become epedemic. Not content with raising and paying over to the wife of poor Edward Adams almost $10,000, and tendering a benefit which would perhaps have done as much for George Fox's widow, the actors have saught new modes of expression for their charitable feelings. This week Clara Morris, with the aid of Lester Wallack and others, got up a performance of "Jane Eyre" for the Custer Monument Fund, realizing $1,800, and now there is to be another similar affair for the benefit of Mlle. Venturoh, an Italian ballet-dancer once famous in the "Black Crook," and similar entertainments, but for several years past a helpless paralytic and in the deepest poverty.

Two new plays by Frederic Clark, a young New York Author, one a comedy "The Heiress," and the other a drama, "True Woman," are to be produced next month, the former at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and the latter at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Both pieces are said, by competent critics, to be exceedingly good, and, being very dissimilar in character will be a strong test of the writer's ability as a dramatist. RADIX.

Sitting Bull's Account of the Custer Massacre.

The New York *Herald* publishes an interview of its correspondent with Sitting Bull. This interview furnishes the first description of the fight and massacre of General Custer, as no white man engaged in that fight escaped to tell the history of that disastrous campaign. It appears from Sitting Bull's account that Custer had planned the fight so that Major Reno with one-fourth the entire command was to commence the attack on one side of the Indian camp, and while the Indians were resisting this assault, Custer with his troops was to attack them in the rear. In other words, Custer's idea was to sandwich the Indian camp, and by thus surprising the braves, to crush them. But in some way Reno began the attack before Custer arrived, and was driven back with slight loss to a hill on which he entrenched himself. After the Indians had retired from this fight, believing, according to Sitting Bull, that they had overcome the Custer army, Custer appeared on the other side of the camp and began a furious fusillade. This second attack disconcerted the Indians, and they threw their whole force against Custer, leaving their camp in charge of the squaws and old men. During this engagement Reno with his force was in the entrenchments to which he had retired, and within hearing of the battle. He did not advance to help Custer, neither did he attempt to pillage the Indian camp, which was within view and unprotected. Sitting Bull states that if Reno had entered their camp the demoralization which would have resulted would have given the battle to the whites, and have prevented the frightful massacre.

Sitting Bull makes a mistake, the explanation of which accounts for the seeming indiscretion of leaving his camp unprotected at the time of the second attack, and proves that his description of the fight is truthful. He says he did not see Custer (the Long Hair Chief he calls him) until just before he was killed, but he believed that the first (Reno's) attack was made by Custer, and that being repulsed he made a circuit and recommenced the fight on the other side. This shows that Sitting Bull's camp was not prepared for any such movement as Custer contemplated, and that the Indians might have been defeated, had Reno gone to the assistance of Custer when he was struggling against overwhelming odds. This interview with Sitting Bull leaves Major Reno in no enviable position, but as there are always two sides to a story, Major Reno's explanation, which will doubtless be made, must be awaited before an unbiassed opinion can be formed.

IT isn't often, says the Lowell, Mass., *Journal*, that a good Republican can conscientiously rejoice at the political success of a Democrat, especially when that Democrat's personal and political antecedents are not of a very savory nature. But it is doubtful if many Republicans will feel any other emotion than pleasure over the emphatic knock-down administered to Tammany and its minion Schell by that whilom prize-fighter, the Hon. John Morrissey. The fight between Tammany and Morrissey was distinct and well deformed. Tammany snubbed the doughty John, and the latter's determination to get even induced him to attempt the difficult task of beating the sachems in their stronghold—the seventh senatorial district of New York city. Augustus Schell entered the ring against him. Schell is the leader of the swallow-tails, and the short-hairs went for Morrissey. Tammany's representative was knocked out of time in a very short metre, and Morrissey showed that if he wasn't much of a conchologist, he had gathered at least one Schell. Morrissey's victory will prove a severe blow to Tammany.

Jacob Strauss, of Bernville, Berks county, died in that borough in the eighty-ninth year of his age, He was a veteran of the war of 1812 and a survivor of the battle of Fort M'Henry Baltimore.

Letters From the People.

HALF MOON, Nov. 9, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I stated two weeks ago that I would write no more letters for some time; but circumstances alter cases. There is very little to report since I wrote. As I always thought self praise was a very poor recommendation, and I never had a farm given me, I cannot blow about my own crops and labor.

The hog cholera has made its appearance in the upper end of our valley. Mr. Frank Thompson had a fat hog die last week. Mr. Henderson Stanton had five or six die, and I was told that seven of Isaac Gray's were sick. Yesterday I saw a gentleman who had been over to Freedom steel works who stated that 200 head had died around the works. The people are beginning to butcher through this valley.

One night last week the ware room of Mr. J. V. Gray's store, at Port Matilda, was unlocked and entered by thieves, and six boxes of meat were taken. The same night Mr. Owen McCan had a lot of packed butter stolen.

James Gates, son of George Gates, died of consumption on Thursday, and was buried on Saturday. I do not know his age.

The election passed off quietly in this place, while forty Republicans voted at home. I confess we have a very careless election board in ½ Moon township; but the board in Patton township beats anything I ever heard of. Last fall they let a young man vote who was only nineteen years of age, and it scored one vote for the electors of S. J. Tilden. This last election I know of one young man who voted without paying his taxes, and, as it might be expected, counted one vote for the Democrats. If Patton township is not capable of holding an election within the limits of the law, I think they had better do away with their election house and divide around and vote in adjoining townships where they know how to hold elections according to law.

There is a report afloat here that the Houserville factory was robbed last week, and that they have traced the thief to Buffalo Run.

I see in your last issue that the firm of Farmer, Dutchman & Company slid right into me, and I suppose they think they knocked me into a three-cocked hat. Come on, gentlemen, the more the merrier. The "Farmer" says that he said in his last letter he would write no more letters to the people until he had his corn husked My opinion is that the people wouldn't care if he never wrote any more. He blows, as usual, about his own crops and the amount of labor he does; then he tells us that it is a very fine autumn for farmers to gather their crops. I suppose everybody knows that; gracious, tell us something, man, and original. Then he tells the farmers to care for their stock the coming winter He must think the farmers are a very ignorant set of people (himself excepted) not to know that it is profitable to attend to their stock properly. He says he has not time to report "accidents, deaths, weddings, petty thieving, &c., &c." I think if he would do less blowing about himself, and tell the news of his locality, that it would be more interesting to the readers of the REPUBLICAN. He thinks that if I was not a Corporal I would be a woman. I can say positively that I am not a woman; but my mother is. He winds up by giving advice to people buying the cheap lands of old, proud, noble-blooded Virginia. Hurrah! for old, proud, noble-blooded Virginia! He might have added, red-hot Democratic Virginia! Who ever heard of a State having blood, and being proud and noble! Ha! ha! ha! I wonder if old, proud, noble-blooded Virginia has teeth. To the Dutchman I would say, that I have heard of high Dutch, low Dutch, and several other kinds of Dutch; but I never heard of anything like that. I think it must be the pigeon-toed crossed with the flat-footed Dutch. Who ever heard tell of a Dutchman calling "crop" "grob." Why don't you say "grop?" But my idea is he wanted to get it as near grog as possible. I think if he had not attempted to write that Dutch poetry, that two thousand people would not have known him to be on the verge of insanity; and my advice to him is never to poke his shovel where there is no manure. CORPORAL.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* gives a resume of the condition of trade in that city, and concludes that there is general and encouraging activity.

The Accidental Killing of Human Beings by Sportsmen.

In view of the fact that so many persons are killed during the fall hunting season, by sportsmen, Judge Junkin, of Perry county, in his charge to the Grand Jury, on the convening of the October term of Court in that county, on the 30th ult., adverted to the subject, as follows:

It is impressed upon my mind as duty to draw your attention to events, quite frequent of late in this county, namely: the accidental killing of human beings by sportsmen. Of late years it might be said without great exaggeration that the gunning season opened about the middle of October, and bird's and human beings were shot in common. There seems an impression that accidental killing is without responsibility; that death from a careless use of a deadly weapon is only misadventure. This is a grave error, and we seek to correct it at once. The rule is, that death from negligence is manslaughter on the negligent party, punishable by a fine not exceeding $2000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. What is negligence? It is the want of that care which men of common sense and common prudence ordinarily exercise in like employments. Where death is the result of an occurrence in itself unexpected, but which arose from negligence or inattention, the guilt of the person producing it, depends upon the inquiry whether he was guilty of gross negligence at the time.

The degree of caution to bring the case within the limits of misadventure, is proportioned to the probability of danger attending the act causing death. When deer had entered a corn field, and were doing it injury, the owner went with his servant to watch at night with a gun, and he charged the servant to fire when he heard anything rush into the standing corn; and upon the owner rushing into the corn in another part of the field, the servant fired and killed him. Chief Justice Hale thought that it amounted to manslaughter for want of due diligence and care on the servant in shooting upon such a token, as it might be a man as well as a deer; however, he said it was a question of great difficulty. But it was finally agreed, that the servant having obeyed the order of the master, and being ignorant that it was anything else than a deer, the killing was only misadventure; but it was also agreed that, had no order to fire been given, it would have been manslaughter, "because of the want of due caution in the servant to shoot before he discovered his mark," (Wh. c. L. p. 1004).

Thus you perceive the rule to be, that any shooting at supposed game, before the sportsman has discovered his mark, is carelessness, and if the object thus carelessly fired at, turns out to be human, and death ensues from the shot and wound, "that is manslaughter."

It thus appears that any shooting at supposed game, before the marksman has ascertained certainly that it is bird or beast, is careless shooting, and the party will be held responsible for his act, where the death of a reasonable creature ensues therefrom. And this is right, sensible, and just. Human life is too sacred to be chanced upon the probabilities of the object fired at, turning out to be a pheasant or a turkey; "the hunter must know that the object is not a human being or answer for manslaughter." What right has the sportsman (whose vocation at best is cruel and nearly useless), to fire upon any moving object obscurely seen amid leaves and trees, and shade and bramble? If he is incapable of restraining his ardor, and suppressing excitement in the act of capturing game, so that he mistakes a man or a child for an animal, he is unfitted to use a deadly weapon in the woods. Such men should content themselves with shooting at a board out of range of human life.

It is time that all may understand the penalty which the law inflicts for accidental killing, when it is the result of carelessness.

ROBERT SMALLS, the brave colored man of Charleston who, single-handed, captured the steamer "Planter" during the rebellion, and brought her in safety to the Union fleet, has lately been convicted by a criminal court under the Wade Hampton government in South Carolina. He is a member of Congress. On Wednesday in the House, Mr. Townsend, of New Jersey, moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether the imprisonment of Smalls was not a violation of the privileges of the House. Gen. B. F. Butler offered as a substitute, a resolution giving the committee power to send for persons and papers while making such investigation. The resolution was adopted, and the public will now hear the truth of the matter and understand how Wade Hampton & Co. attempted to "railroad" Smalls to the penitentiary because he was obnoxious to them.

On Wednesday evening, as Captain Kramer was passing through Kocher's locks, on the Schuylkill canal, with his canal boat, two miles above Reading, he fell overboard and was drowned. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside at Auburn, Pa.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry

The Independent Farmer.

How pleasant it seems to live on a farm
Where natures so gaudily dressed,
And sit 'neath the shade of the old locust tree
As the sun is sinking to rest;
But not half so pleasant to hoe in the field,
Where the switch grass is six inches high,
With the hot, scorching sun pouring down on your back—
Seems each moment as though you would die!

'Tis pleasant to sit on the cool porch door,
While you smoke half reclined at your ease,
Looking o'er your beautiful field of grass
That sways to and fro in the breeze;
But not quite so pleasant to start with your cythe
Ere the morning sun smiles o'er the land,
And work till your clothes are completely wet through,
And blisters shall cover your hand.

In keeping a dairy there's surely delight;
And it speaks of contentment and plenty,
To see a large stable well filled with choice cows,
Say numbering from fifteen to twenty;
And yet it seems hard, when you've worked from the dawn
Till the sun disappears from your sight,
To think of the cows you have got to milk
Before you retire for the night.

But the task fairly over, you cheer up once more,
And joyfully seek your repose,
To dream of the cream pots with luxury filled
And milk pans in numberless rows;
But the sweet dream is broken, when early next day,
You're politely requested to churn,
And for three weary hours, with strength ebbing fast,
The victim despondingly turns!

But in raising your pigs there is truly a charm,
When they sell at the present high price;
And of all the young stock which a farmer can raise,
There's nothing that looks half so nice;
How cheerful one feels as he leaves them at night,
The encouraging number of eleven!
But his joy slightly wanes when he goes out next day,
And of live ones can count only seven!

'Tis pleasant to sit by a warm winter fire
When night draws her curtain around,
With both wife and child to make home complete,
And peace and contentment abound;
But ecstacy fades as you shoulder your axe,
And trudge off a mile through the snow,
While the cutting west wind drives the snow in your face,
So you scarcely can see where to go.

But no one disputes that the farmer is blessed,
With true independence and labor—
Whose food don't depend on the whims of mankind,
Like those of his mercantile neighbor;
For God, in his mercy, looks down from above,
And paternally gives him his bread,
Provided—he works eighteen hours each day,
And devotes only six to his bed.

Our Story Teller.

A Newspaper File.

It was two days after Aunt Priscilla's funeral, and Sue and I were sitting together by the kitchen fire, with that hush over our spirits still, which follows a death and a burial. All the afternoon we had been busy in getting the house to rights, not meddling yet with the things which had been hers, and were now ours, but by dint of open windows, sunshine, and furniture dusted and rearranged, trying to restore to the rooms that familiar look which they had lost during these weeks of anxiety and trouble. A few days more, and we must face a future which was full of terrors. Meanwhile custom as well as inclination accorded a brief respite in which to think of her who was gone, and of each other, with the clinging fondness of those whose lives, never before parted, were about to separate.

Sue sat on a low stool, her head against the chimney jamb. It was the chimney of Aunt Priscilla's youth; she never would alter it—one of the wide old-fashioned kind, with pot-hooks and blazing logs, and a bake-oven at one side. The soot-blackened bricks and faint red glow made a background for my sister's head, with its great twist of fair hair, and lily-like slender throat. Sue is very pretty, prettier than anybody I ever saw. I recollect a picture as I look at her—a picture of Cinderella sitting in just such an attitude by the chimney side. She was equally picturesque at that moment; so far as looks go, equally worthy of a prince; but, alas! no fairy godmother was likely to emerge from the apple-room for her benefit. Aunt Pris, who in a small way had enacted that part toward us, was gone, and her big rocking chair, which we had no heart to sit in, swung empty in its accustomed place, type of a like emptiness which we were conscious of in other things, and would feel for a long time to come.

Neither of us spoke for a while. We were tired and spiritless, and John Slade was coming presently to talk over things, so we saved our words.

Dr. Slade—John—was Sue's lover. Their poor little engagement had been formed two years ago. How many years it was likely to last, nobody could guess; but they held on to it bravely, and were content to wait. Pretty soon, as we sat waiting, his step sounded without on the gravel, and with a little tap—courteous, but unnecessary, for the door was never locked—he entered, gave Sue a gentle kiss, me another, and sat down between us in Aunty's rocking-chair. It was a comfort to have him do that. The house seemed less forlorn at once.

"Well, children, how has the day gone?" he asked.

"Pretty well," replied Sue. "We have been busy, and are tired to-night, I think. I'm glad you are come, John dear. We are getting lonely and dismal, Cree and I."

Lucretia is my name; but Sue and Aunt Priscilla always called me "Cree."

John adjusted a stick on the embers, and with one daring poke sent a tongue of bright flame upward before he answered. Then he took Sue's hand in his broad palm, and patting it gently, said: "Now let's talk over matters. We ought to decide what we are to do, we three."

That "three" was very comforting to me, but John always is a comfort. He was "made so," Aunt Pris said. And he certainly carries out the purpose of his creation.

"Did your Aunt leave any will?" he went on.

"Only this;" and I brought from between the leaves of the big Bible, where we had found it, a half sheet of note-paper, on which dear aunty had stated, in her own simple form, that she left all she had to be equally divided between her nieces, Susan and Lucretia Pendexter. Squire Packard's name and Sarah Brackett's, our old washerwoman, were written below as witnesses.

"Very well," said John. "That's good in law, I fancy; or if not, you are the nearest relations, and it's yours anyway. What property did your aunt own besides this house?"

"She had an annuity of two hundred and fifty a year, and fifty dollars more from some turnpike stock. That's all, except the house and furniture, and there is a mortgage of three hundred dollars on that. Squire Packard holds it. The annuity stops now, doesn't it?"

John looked as though he wanted to whistle, but refrained.

"Your aunt was a clever manager,' he said—"a capital manager. She made a very little go a great way, didn't she? I don't know any one else that could live on three hundred a year, with mortgage interest taken out. You have always seemed cozy and comfortable."

"We always have been. But we had the garden, you know, and the cow; that gave us two-thirds of our living. Aunty was a wonderful housekeeper, though. Isn't it a great deal cheaper to feed women than men? She always said so."

"I suppose it is. Men are carniverous. A diet of tea and vegetables don't suit them very well; they are apt to grumble for something more solid. Well, my dear girls, our summing up isn't very satisfactory. Even without the mortgage, you couldn't live on fifty dollars a year."

"No. And I've been thinking what we could do. So has Cree, though we haven't spoken to each other about it. I might teach a district school, perhaps. And Cree—"

"I could take a place as plain cook. There isn't anything else I can do so well. Plain cooking, with dripping and soap fat by way of perquisites;" and I gave a laugh which was meant to be merry.

"It is hard," said John, with a moody look on his face which was foreign to its usual frank brightness. "How much a little money would sometimes do for people who can't get it, and how little it is worth to other people, who fling it away without a thought of its value! A thousand dollars now! Any rich man would consider it a mere bagatelle in his expenses; but if I could command the sum, it would make us three comfortable for life."

"How do you mean? What would you do with a thousand dollars if you had it, John?"

"I'll tell you. Langworthy is going to sell his practice."

"Oh!"

"It is a large practice, for the country, you know. It brings him six or eight hundred a year—sometimes more. He has a chance to go into partnership with his brother out west somewhere, and he'll sell for a thousand."

"But John, some people like you better than they do Dr. Langworthy."

"Yes, some people do. But the question is, will they like me better than the other man who buys Dr. Langworthy out? If I were that man, I should command both practices. It is a chance, don't you see. But a new man coming in has his chance to cut me out."

"I see. What can be done?"

"Nothing," with a rueful glance. "That's the worst of it. I can only keep on and hope for the best. But it is hard, when with this miserable thousand dollars I could double my chances and make a nice home for you two. Sue, darling, don't cry."

She had laid her cheek down on his arm, but she wasn't crying, only looking sadly into the fire.

"If we sold everything, all this which aunty left us—the home, every thing—couldn't we get the thousand dollars?" I asked, desperately.

John shook his head. "I couldn't let you do that, Cree, in any case. You'll want your share some day yourself; it musn't go into buying a practice for me. But, apart from that, houses sell so badly now that this wouldn't realize much over the value of the mortgage at a forced sale. And the furniture, though worth a good deal to keep, would go for nothing at an auction. That plan wouldn't do at all for any of us."

"Still there's no harm in thinking about it, and seeing what we have, and what it's worth," I urged, loath to give up any ghost of a chance. "We may do that, mayn't we, John?"

"Of course. That is a thing you must do, sooner or later. Look over the house and make a list carefully, and we'll consult and fix on approximate values. Don't hurry about it though. Next week is time enough, and I know you need rest."

"Rest is the very thing I don't need and can't take," I cried, impetuously. "Something to fill up the long days and keep us from thinking and getting blue is what we want. We'll make the list to-morrow, John."

A little more talk and he rose to go.

"Did you stop at the post-office, John?"

"Yes. There was nothing for you."

"Not even the *Intelligencer*?" asked Sue, languidly.

"I forgot to tell you. There has been a great fire in New York, and the *Intelligencer* is burned out. Abner brought the news over; it was telegraphed to the junction. They say the building is a total loss, so I suppose there won't be any publications for a while—some days at least."

"Poor aunty! how sorry she would be!" sighed Sue. "Aunty took the paper ever since it began, thirty-five years ago. She never missed a number. There it all is, up stairs—stacks and stacks of it. She was so proud of her file. It's no use at all now, I suppose, is it, John?"

"The rag man will give a penny a pound for it," I suggested; "that's something."

"We'll weigh the lot one of these days, and see what we can realize," said John. "Good night, children."

It was a ghostly task which we set out to do next day. The past itself, the faint, fragmentary past, seems to be wrapped up and inclosed in those bundles of time-worn articles with which elderly people encumber their store-rooms and closet shelves. Some air of antiquity exhales as you open them, and, mingling with our modern air, produces an impression half laughable, half sad. Aunt Priscilla had been a borne collector. She loved old things because they were old, apart from use or value, and instinct and principle combined had kept her from ever throwing away any thing in her life. Our list was a very short one. A few chairs and tables, a dozen thin spoons and a small tea-pot in silver, the huge newspaper heap which I had appraised at a penny a pound—these seemed the only salable things; and we looked comically and grimly into each other's faces as we set them down.

"I wish it were possible to eat *Intelligencers*," said I.

"They say newspapers make excellent counterpanes," replied Sue—"warmer than blankets."

John came as usual in the evening. "Here's enterprise!" he calls out as he came in.

"What is enterprise?"

"The *Intelligencer*! Behold it, large as life, and looking just as usual, only forty-eight hours after the fire! That's what I call pluck."

"Isn't it?" cried Sue, admirably, as she drew the paper from its wrapper, and held it to the blaze that she might see the familiar page. Meanwhile I took from my pocket our melancholy little list.

"You were right, John. Sue and I have searched the house over to-day, and this is all there is of any value—the furniture, a little silver, and those wretched 'Intelligencers.'"

I was interrupted by a startling cry. Sue was grazing at the newspaper in her hand with large, dilated eyes. Her cheeks had flushed pink.

"What is it? What is the matter?" both of us cried in a breath.

"Just read this! Oh, John, I don't believe it! Read."

She thrust the paper into his hand, and he read:

$1,000.—THE OFFICE FILE OF OUR paper having been destroyed by fire on the evening of the 30th inst., we offer the above price for a complete and perfect set of the *Intelligencer* from its first number, March 4, 1830, to present date. Any person able to supply a set as stated will please communicate with the publisher. P. O. Box 2351, New York.

A thousand dollars! Oh, Sue! Oh, John! what a piece of good fortune! Dear aunt—think of her file turning out such a treasure! It is too wonderful to be true. I feel as though it were a dream," and I danced up and down the kitchen floor.

John and Sue were equally excited.

"Only," premised the former, "we mustn't forget that some one else may have a file of the "Intelligencer," and get ahead of us.

This wet blanket of a suggestion kept me awake all night. My thoughts kept flying to New York, anticipating the letter which we had written, and John posted overnight for the early stage. If it should be lost in the mails! When morning came, I was too weary and too fidgety to employ myself in any way. But about noon John walked in, comfort in his eyes.

"Why, John, how funny to see you here at this hour! Why do you look so? You haven't heard yet; you can't, for the letter is only half-way there."

"But I have heard! I got ahead of the letter—drove over to the junction, telegraphed, paid for the answer, and here it is."

Blessed John! This was the telegram:

"Send file at once. Check ready to your order. P. HALLIDAY."

How we cried and laughed and kissed each other! How much that message meant! To John and Sue the satisfaction of their love, life spent together, the fruition of deferred hopes; to me, the lifting of a heavy weight, home, security, the shelter of my sister's wing, the added riches of a brother who was brotherly in very deed. And all this for a thousand dollars! Oh, how much money can do sometimes! and at other times, how little! We had grown somewhat calmer, though Sue still kept her sweet wet face hidden on John's shoulder, and quivered and sobbed now and then, when I turned her emotion into a new channel by seizing a tumbler of water and proposing this toast: "To the memory of the late Samuel F. Morse."

John seized another, and added: "The 'Intelligencer'—may it rise like a phœnix from its ashes!"

I leave you to guess if we did not drink this heartily.

Bob Burdette's Oration.

Bob Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, burst out of his sanctum on the Fourth, and desolated a suburban town with an oration from which we quote: "Why have we assembled here to-day? What means this vast concourse of people, these waving banners, the strains of soul-stirring music, this glittering array of beauty, patriotism and intelligence? As I face this immense multitude I am impressed with one thought, that rushes upon my very soul, and struggles in vain for utterance. It is the thought that I am not going to be able to make one-half of these people hear a word I say. It is not a grand thought. It is not even a brilliant thought. But it is true, and the truth is worth far more than brilliancy. And I will tell the truth every time I get an opportunity. It isn't often that I get the chance. What with trying to reconcile Tice's weather predictions and the President's policy, a man has to be vigilant and lie awake nights and watch his chances, in order to get an opportunity to tell a little truth once a week, and yet this has nothing to do with the Turkish war.

Why, then, I repeat, are we assembled here to day?

To rejoice that we are a free people, endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in a long range. To rejoice that the precious boon and heritage of freedom is ours, bequeathed us by the fathers who fought, bled and died that I and mine and you and yours might breathe the air of freedom.

And we rejoice to-day, we are proud and happy and glad, glad that our fathers died for us, instead of compelling us to die for them. They were great, grand men; in fact, they were, many of them, great-grand fathers.

It is sweet to die for one's country. It seems to me that I, too, would gladly, oh, how gladly, add my name to the list of the great and good, and die for my country—of old age. I would die sooner, if it was thought necessary, but I havn't got time. I am too busy. But if any sacrifices are wanted at the next centennial they may call on me, and I will either come or send a hand.

Our fathers died for us. They died willingly and gladly. But if they could come back to-day, and see what kind of a crowd they died for, quarreling over the President's policy, wrangling over the currency, and some of them trying to pay a dollar's worth of debt with ninety cents' worth of money, talking politics twenty-three hours a day, and praying so seldom that our knees get rusty, drowned out by rain, devoured by grasshoppers, they would, if they had it to do over again, live 9,000 years, and only die then when they couldn't help it.

And yet ours is a glorious country, a wonderful, magnificent country. It is marvelous. As a high-school girl would say, "it is nice." Look abroad over our land; turn the pages of history and see what the mighty genius of progress has wrought. But one short century ago the corner stone of this mighty fabric was laid, amid the thunder of cannon and the rattle of musketry, canopied by the smoke of battle, and cemented with blood. A little band of struggling, needy patriots, half clad, poorly fed, with only a few dollars in the national treasury. To-day the sun of 101 years breaks upon the land—wherever it isn't storming—and where do we stand? A billion dollars in debt!

Our fathers died, but they had no railroads. If they had they might have died at less expense and trouble before they got to the war. Our fathers never knew the ecstatic pleasure of leaning out of a car window and getting a red-hot cinder as big as a pea in the eye, before they could look at a tree. They had no telegraph, and never knew what a convenience it was to pay forty cents to send a message fifty miles, and then have the despatch come lagging a day or two after the man had died of old age. They had no kerosene lamps, and they never knew what it was to light a kitchen fire and make a balloon ascension out of the same can. They had no United States Signal Service, and never had forty-five rainy days in a month, with a tornado every wash day. Their wants were few and simple. They didn't need a great deal of weather, and what they had was regulated by the ground hog, and that reliable weather bureau never made a mistake.

These men have passed away. In their simple habits, their sterling honesty, their grand patriotism, their unselfish devotion to principle, they passed from life to eternal fame. The men of '76 are gone. I do not know where, but they have gone somewhere; I do not see any of them here. If there are any present they will please rise, for I am willing to be corrected when I am wrong. The Fourth of July was invented by a man whose name is dear to all American hearts—George Washington. The Fourth of July was not the only invention of this great and good man. He invented a name that will fit two-thirds of the boys of every generation in America. A grateful people never forget the fact, and Washington, when at the zenith of his power, was nominated by acclamation for the capital of the United States. Washington was once discovered praying at Valley Forge, and from the great stress laid upon the incident by all historians, it is judged that it was the only time anybody ever caught him praying. He was a brave, good man, but he dressed too much like a member of a base-ball club to be elected President in these days.

A Remarkable Reformation.

[Extract from the speech of John B. Gough, at the Chautauqua Assembly.]

Our principal total abstinence has been a great agency in removing the hindrance to men's hearing the truth. We have had wonderful evidences of this in the past few years, and there have been evidences of it scattered all through the many deeds of this temperance work. Let me give you a fact; perhaps some of you heard it from me before; it is a strong fact, and we like strong facts. In the borough of Dundee, in Scotland, the Right Honorable Lord Kinnaird and his lady, who were real philanthropists, asked me if I would address an audience of out casts, and I said, if you can get me such an audience I will speak to them. They said, "Oh, we will get you such an audience. The town missionaries will bring in such an audience if you will give us a night." We named Saturday night. On that Saturday night I faced an audience of eight hundred men and women. You never saw such an audience of out-casts, rags and filth, and it seemed as if the last lingering trace of human beauty had been dashed out by the hoof of debauchery; the image of God wiped out, with the die of Satan stamped in its place. It is an awful sight to see eight hundred men and women in such a degraded condition, mentally and physically. When we came in, the Rev. Alexander Hanna, who came in with George Ruff, the Provost of the borough, said to me: "You have fire in your house to-night." Said I, "What do you mean?" Said he, "Do you see that tall woman seated on the platform?" I said, "Yes." Said he, "Her name is 'Hellfire.' She is known by no other name in the vicinity of her residence. She is the most abandoned woman in the city of Dundee. Fifty-six times she has been arrested, and there is no policeman on the force can take her. She is a strong, muscular woman, and hits right and left, and sometimes it will take three men to drag her before me, with the blood streaming down her face; and the power of her tongue in blasphemy is so awful that men who can stand any amount of it will run away. Now if she is in humor you will see such a row to-night as you never saw before in your life. If she is come ripe for mischief you will see something of a row." I expected a row and did not like it, and as I saw the countenances of these men and women I expected trouble, so I began to talk to them easily and pleasantly, told them what I believed God meant them to do. As I went on talking, not as to brutes, nor things, nor beasts, I saw a naked arm and hand raised, and somebody cried out: "Oh, my God, man, that is all true."

The woman got on her feet, she waved her naked arm and hand to the audience, and she said it was all true. When I sat down she got on the platform. I did not know but she was going to tackle me. I did not like the looks of the woman. I do not like to come in contact with such strong-minded women, I assure you, and she looked at me with her hands on her hips. "Well, take a good look at me, man, I am a bit of beauty, aren't I?" And as she stepped forword, I stepped back. I did not like it. She said, "take a good look at me," and I do not know that I ever came face to face with a more brazen-faced woman in my life. Presently she made one swift step, and came so near me that her breath was all in my face, hot, reeking with strong drink. Said she, "Would you give a body like me the pledge?" "Yes ma'am." One of those very prudent men came up and said: "Don't, no, no, no, don't give her the pledge." "Why?" "She won't keep it." "How do you know?" "She can't keep it." "How do you know?" "Why, she is fooling you; she will be drunk before she goes to bed." I said, "Madam, here is a gentleman who says if you sign that pledge you cannot keep it." "I can't keep it—show me the man!" [Laughter.] "Ah, but," said I, "Madam, you can keep it!" "Can I keep it? If I will I can." "Say you will, then." "I will." "Give me your hand." She put her burning hand in mine. "Sign the pledge." She signed it. It looked like dipping the fly in the ink and setting it to run across the paper. Said I, "Give me your hand again, you will keep it? I will come and see you before I go back to America." "Come and see me when you will, I will keep it." Some years after, in Dundee, before I went to America, I saw the woman, and was introduced to her as Mrs. Archer, no longer 'Hell-fire.' I went to her house. Part of what she told me was this, and I wish I could tell you what she told me. "Ah Mr. Gough, I am a poor ignorant body; what little I have known, has been knocked out of me by the staves of the policemen, and they beat me about the head and knocked pretty much all the sense out of me. But sometimes I have a dream, and I dream I am drunk, and I dream that the policemen have got me again, and I dream I am fighting, and then I get out of my bed, sir, and I go down on my knees, and I never go back to bed again until the daylight comes, and I keep saying, 'God keep me. I can't get drunk any more.'" Her daughter said to me, "I have seen my mother at the dead of night in the bitter winter weather, on the bare floor crying, 'God keep me,' and I said, 'Mother come to bed,' and she said, 'No, I have had a dream, and I can't get drunk any more.'" That woman is seen at all times, in all kinds of weather, going to the house of God. George Ruff, the Provost of the borough, sent to me a photograph in a letter, in which he said she had kept the pledge for eighteen years. [Applause.] She has become a godly woman, and all her spare time is expended in rescuing abandoned women. She has gone down to the depths to bring them up. She has taken young girls out of the streets, kept them in her own little room for a week to save them from temptation. Now my friends, total abstinence could not make that woman a Cristian; total abstinence removed the hindrance to her hearing the truth, which must be heard to be believed, and must be believed to affect the life. When Jesus went to the tomb of Lazarus there was a stone by the mouth of the tomb. He could have removed it if he saw fit, but he used human agency. They took away the stone. They rolled it away. Jesus spoke, and Lazarus came forth. Now I believe that the total abstinence principle is the human agency that rolled away the stone from the sepulchre, and incipient putrefaction has tumbled into life, and the dead corpse of a drundard has been found in God's house, a living, active, Christian man—not made so by temperance, but made so by the power of His grace, brought under the influence of truth, which must be heard—by the agency which I advocate as a remedy for the evil of drunkenness.

Can Women Keep a Secre

George Francis Train renders judgment as follows: Men say women can't keep a secret. It is just the reverse—women can, men can't. Women carry with them to the grave secrets that would kill any man. Woman never tells; man always does. Woman suffers and dies; man blabs and lives. Man cannot keep a secret; woman cannot make it known. What is sport to the man is death to the woman. Adam was a sneak. Eve would have kept the apple business a secret. Be ye fruitful. Who ever heard a woman talk about her love fiascos? Everybody has heard a man gossip. Man delights in telling of his illicit conquests; woman would cut out her tongue first. Men are coarse in their club-room talk; women are refined in their parlor conversation. Who ever heard of a woman telling of her lovers? Who has not listened to the dissipation of the men? Men boast; women do not. Women never tell tales out of school; men are always blabbing. So down with the old adage, woman can keep a secret.

An exquisite, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket office window of a railroad station last week, and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?" He was naturally both surprised and annoyed when the ticket seller answered, in a slightly bewildered tone, after a moment's reflection: "No, you can travel as an ordinary passenger."

What agonies must the poet have endured who, writing of her love, asserted that he "kissed her under the silent stars," and found the compositor had made him declare that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs."

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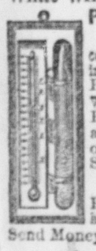

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A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-1f

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v 8 35-1y.

Boots & Shoes.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

9 34 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

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Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46n81-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

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J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

---

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1865!

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
45-4t WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

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50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months.....2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year 3 00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch (12 lin this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
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Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
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A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, '77.

After being tossed from the Republican to the Democratic side of the House and back again for nearly a week, as in a game of battle-door and shuttle-cock, Chairman Atkins demonstrating his incapacity meanwhile by frantic but unsuccessful efforts to again get it in his possession, the army bill at length passed and went to the Senate. There was no lack of demagogue appeals during the debates; and the hate still cherished against the army as the one insurmountable obstacle in the past to the full fruition of Democratic hopes and aspirations, is so thinly invested with the pretense of "retrenchment and reform" as to deceive no one. The reciprocity of good-will so confidently counted on in return for the many concessions made to Bourbon prejudice and ill-temper during the past few months, was looked for in vain in the treatment accorded the army, as it has been in every other matter of legislation undertaken at this session.

Texas members have certainly not added much to their reputation for consistency or comprehensiveness of view by their several votes as recorded on the bill. But the Senate committee to which it was referred promptly spoiled the provision made in it for the four cavalry regiments to be stationed on the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas, by striking out that feature. The point was made that the House could, with quite as much right, order the entire army to Texas as any portion of it, virtually annulling the Presidential prerogatives as Commander in-chief of the land and sea forces of the United States. The limitation to 20,000 was also disagreed to, and the numerical strength restored to the old figure of 25,000. In this shape the bill passed the Senate with a few reductions in the amount to be appropriated for specific purposes. A conference committee will likely be asked for.

The navy deficiency bill passed the House substantially as it came from the committee. Finances still engage the attention of both Houses; and the *Record* shows that we have a large number of able financiers in the House, or those anxious to be known as such. The President's disposition toward the Bland and Ewing bills is regarded as a matter of great moment by deputations of bankers and others here, enlisted on one or the other side of remonetization and resumption, and seeking to influence legislation in accordance with their views. Holders of bullion are mourning the perversity of the Senate finance committee which insisted on sticking out the free coinage feature of Mr. Bland's bill. With the known tendency of the Senate to move cautiously in important matters, it is thought ample time for a hearing for all sides will be allowed, before it takes decided action on either. The delegation of New York bankers succeeded in eliciting nothing more definite from the President at their interview concerning his bias, than that he would give the matter (remonetization) his most careful consideration.

Senator Eaton has introduced several bills of interest to the shipping interests of the country; and also one providing a method for deciding disputed Presidential elections, such as the electoral commission was called upon to determine. Ransome is prolific in bills—one of his latest appropriating $1,000,000 to pay certain persons for services to the government prior to 1861. These include mail contractors refused payment for proved disloyalty. It seems to be the impression that Wood's joint resolution, providing for the adjournment of the extra session on the 22d inst., may be adopted, giving such members of committees as remain here a little time to arrange the business before them, so as to allow them more time to participate in the political warfare which, it is taken for granted, will be participated directly after the regular session has begun.

The President is reported to have given very cold comfort to the delegation of Republican Senators who were authorized by their associates to call and express the sentiments elicited at the Saturday's caucus, relative to the appointment of Democrats to office, and in favor of holding him to the programme he announced for his guidance for the reform of the civil service. He is understood to have replied that he must depend on his own judgment in making appointments, and that Senators must use their own discretion as to confirmation or rejection. It appears unlikely to most observers that the present relations between the President and the party leaders in the Senate can long continue exactly as they now exist. Democratic Senators, by their action at the two caucuses recently held, seem to imply their belief that the Republicans will be found a unit in favor of admitting Kellogg and Corbin; and that their policy, if this view is confirmed, will be to stave off a vote to the latest possible time. Patterson and Belford, contestants for Colorado's seat in the House, have both been heard by the committee in their own behalf, but no present decision is expected.

LEO.

READING NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, creating a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 9 44 1m

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. 36-eow-tf

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eowly

A GOOD domestic Sulphur bath can be instantly prepared by taking a cake of Glenn's Sulphur Soap into the bath tub. Such an expedient will, to use a slang phrase, "knock the spots off" any victim of cutaneous blemishes. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 44-4t

EVERYBODY PLEASED.—The steadily increasing sales, and letters received daily from different parts of the country praising the curative properties of the great Jamaica Remedies, show beyond a doubt, that these remedies have taken a firm hold upon the people. Everybody is pleased with them. Why, if you have a cough, a bottle of Jamaica Cough Syrup is sure to drive it away; if your liver is inactive and you have pains in your side or back, a few doses of Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will cure you, and if you are a dyspeptic, constipated, have headache and feel out of sorts generally, Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir will remove the cause and make you sound and strong. These preparations should be in every house ready for any case of emergency that might occur, and you cannot afford to be without them. As winter is upon us, it is especially necessary that you should purchase some of the Cough Syrup and Pills without further delay. These medicines are for sale by F. POTTS GREEN, Bush House block, Bellefonte. 9 26 1yeow

New Advertisements.

NOW JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

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RURAL NEW-YORKER

Has, in addition to what all other journals of its class contain, the following

Impressive, Original and Invaluable Features:

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of Eighty-Two Acres, worked by Practical Experimenters.

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Ever Employed in America will Contribute for 1878.

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FIVE PAGES OF LITERARY MATTER.
We give Illustrated Fashion Articles, with Cut Paper Patterns of Leading Styles, and Articles on Household Decoration and Fancy Work.

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Let Everybody send us their name. We will forward at once a Specimen Copy free. Then JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!
In Clubs, 6 Months, $1 10; One year, $2.00. Single Subscriptions, $1.3 or $2.50.
Three Months' Trial Subscriptions, 65 cts.
RURAL NEW-YORKER,
46-3t 78 Duane St., New York.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The **Daily Sun** is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid, **55 cents** a month, or **$6.50** per year.

The **Sunday** edition of The Sun is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Post paid, **$1.20** a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the farm and the fireside. Terms: **One Dollar** a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,
9 46-3t New York City.

25 CARDS. 25 styles with name 10c. Outfit 10c. Samples 3c. J. Husted & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 46-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR
CREATIVE SCIENCE
or Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-Relations; Love, its Laws, Power, etc.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 46-4t

FATHER'S REMEDY. For Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Rheumatism, Fractured Limbs, Frosted Limbs and Parts, Pains in the Muscles and Joints, Indolent Ulcers, Discharging Sores, Swelled sore Leg, Erysipelas and Varicose Veins is "San ord's Extract of Witch Hazel" Ask for it, because it is better, stronger and cheaper than any other, and is warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 46-4t

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An Energetic Man or Woman in every County to take the Agency for two of the Most Popular Publications in the Country. Four of the Finest Chromos (24x30 inches each) to Every Subscriber. The Best Combination Ever Before Offered to Agents, and the Most Liberal Inducements to Subscribers. Our Fine Publications, Elegant Premiums and Large Commissions place us ahead of all Competitors. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms.
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10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
STRONG DRINK
THE CURSE AND THE CURE
The most Intense and Powerful blow ever dealt the demon Drink, by the veteran author, T. S. Arthur. A Book to Startle and Enlighten the People. Vivid Pictures and Proofs how it curses Body, Soul, Home, Society, etc. Unfolds the work of Inebriate Asylums, Gospel Temperance, Woman's Crusade, Francis Murphy, Prohibition, etc. etc. Only $2. Its sales are marvelous. **OUR BIBLES**, with 2,000 Illustrations, far excel all others. Prices just reduced 25 per ct.!! Send for terms.
HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 46-4t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The undersigned, Treasurer of the School Board of Spring township, hereby gives notice to the tax-payers of said township, that he will be at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, December 20, 1877, for the purpose of receiving School Tax. To all persons who will pay their tax on or before that time, a deduction of five per cent. will be made.

W. H. NOLL, Treasurer.
Nov. 13, 1877. 9 45-4t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the said court, the undersigned Assignee of William Armagast, bankrupt, will expose to public sale in front of the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, December 15th, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property of the estate of said bankrupt, to-wit:

The two-sevenths interest in, or part of, the principal of a widow's dower of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Three Dollars and Forty-Four cents, in the real estate of Michael Armagast, late of Potter township, deceased, situate in Potter township, Centre County containing ninety acres, more or less. The said two-sevenths interest in said dower will be payable at the death of Mary Armagast, widow of said Michael Armagast, deceased.

Also, all the book accounts, notes, bills, claims, and demands of whatever kind, that may be due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt.

Terms of sale: Cash. JNO. G. LOVE.
9 46-3t Assignee.

STRAYED.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Half Moon township, near Loveville, about the first of last August, a red or brindle cow, about seven years old. The owner is hereby notified to pay charges and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law. ROBERT DOWNING.
9 46-3t

Publications.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—[Commercial Bulletin, Boston.

The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS:
Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to "Harper's Magazine," "Weekly" or "Bazar," to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the "Magazine," "Weekly" or "Bazar" will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or six copies one year, without extra copy, for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the "Weekly" commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The annual volumes of "Harper's Weekly," in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-one volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $10 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address,
45 3t HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* announce, for the year to come, the following papers:

The Picturesque Side of American Farm Life.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of *Scribner* will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson the poet naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in *Scribner* will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"Roxy."—By Edward Eggleston, (author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c.). This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the young American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of "The American Art Association."

American Sports.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

Out-of-Door Papers.—By John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out," and kindred topics. Mr. Burroughs's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds," and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

Architecture of Birds.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on bird's-nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

The Saddle-Horse.—Colonel George E. Waring with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

Saxe Holm.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of *Scribner*, beginning with "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novelette" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

"His Inheritance." By Adeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A Knight of Fortune."—Bjornar Bjorsen's new novel—will be begun in "Scribner" at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

The Editorial Departments will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will conclude the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter Stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

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The International Review

For November will contain Hon. John Jay's answer to the recent final action of the N. Y. Historical Society on Motley's Appeal to History. The same number will contain a Sonnet to the memory of Motley, by Bryant. Other articles of interest to the public will be Hamerton's Twelfth Art Letter. An original criticism by a Frenchman, Chas. Gindrez, on the last Salon, in which Thiers and MacMahon are described from an artist's standpoint. A very valuable article on Islam, and the Ottoman empire, by a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. General James H. Wilson's Criticism of Dr. Mahon's Critical History of the Civil War. Horace White on the Present Phases of the Currency Question, &c., &c. Get a copy. For sale by booksellers and newsdealers. Price, $1.00 a copy; $5.00 a year. Or sent post-paid on receipt of price by A. S. BARNES & CO., publishers, New York.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOALSburg and Bellefonte Turnpike Company will meet at the Stover House, in Boalsburg, on Monday, November 5, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of holding the annual election. MOSES THOMPSON,
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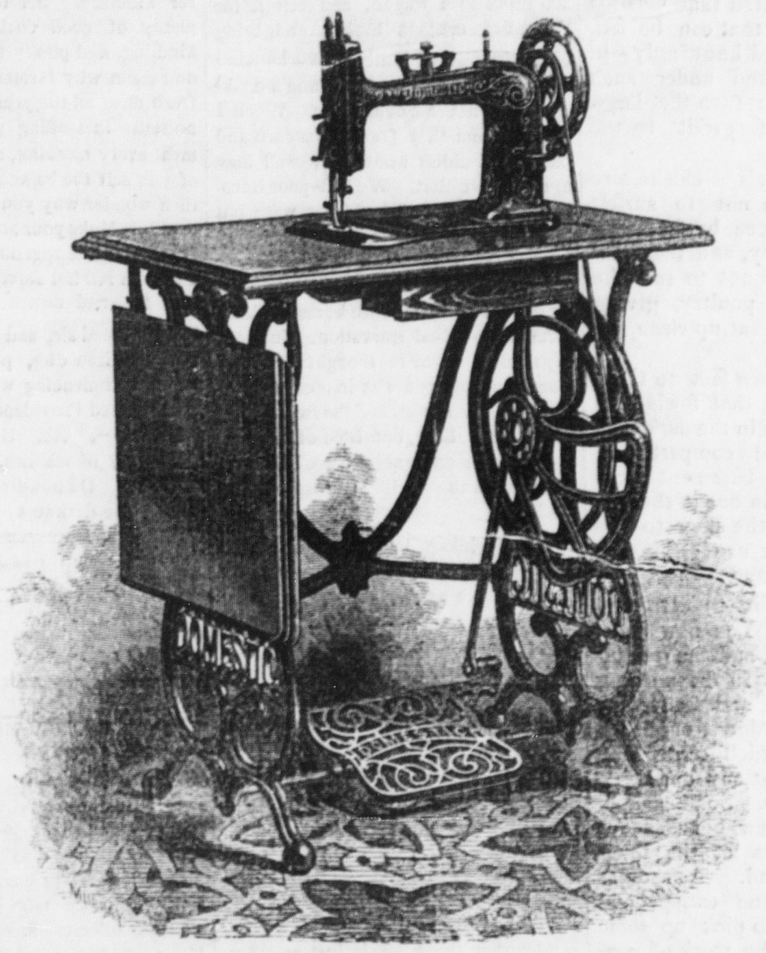

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Farm, Garden & Household.

Fattening Poultry.

The season for fattening poultry will be here ere long, and those who are the most skillful in handling their poultry will be the ones who realize the largest returns. If fair net profits are desired—and they usually are—it is desirable to keep the fowls in a healthy, thriving condition all the time they are running at large, giving them enough food to promote a vigorous growth and development. Stinting the fowls or chicks at any period of their growth is the poorest possible kind of economy. In regard to the food, corn can be given sparingly during the summer, when they run on grass and find an abundance of insects, etc. When brought up to fatten, which is usually about two weeks before they are killed and dressed for market, corn still constitutes the principal part of the food, though not in its whole state, experience having demonstrated that corn is the cheapest food that can be fed, provided it be fed knowingly—in such quantities and under such conditions as will return the largest percentage of profit to the feeder.

In fattening fowls or chicks care should be taken not to surfeit them, but commence by feeding a moderate quantity, and then increasing the amount to suit the appetites of the poultry, giving them all they will eat up clean, no more or less.

It is a well known fact to those who have tried it, that fowls will fatten much better in the dark than in a well lighted compartment. For this reason a basement room should be chosen in one of the outbuildings. Sand the floor to the depth of about six or eight inches with good, clean sand, and tack up thick, heavy curtains so as to exclude the light. You now have your place ready, and can pen up your poultry here. In the morning open the curtains and feed your fowls, using small, low troughs for feeding places, which can readily be made by almost any one at all handy with tools. Some supply the fowls with low benches for roosts, while others let the fowls squat on the ground. As soon as the fowls are done eating, and have had time to pick up some sand to assist in the work of converting the food into flesh, let down the curtains, shut the door, and let the fowls remain in peace, quietness and darkness till the next meal. We like to have them fed twice a day in this way, though there are others who wish to have the fowls fattened quicker who feed oftener. Water in troughs or other receptacles should be supplied with the food, though it is far better to substitute milk in different forms for the water, for it assists very materially in the work of fattening, besides preventing, in a great measure, any tendency to disease. Even fowls running at large during the summer, as well as the growing chicks, do remarkably well on milk for drink, and are improved in quality of flesh as well as in the avoirdupois.

For food give corn meal mush, moistened corn meal, scalded corn meal or corn and oats ground together and then moistened. An occasional meal of meat scraps, boiled potatoes, wheat screenings, etc., relieves monotony and prevents the fowls from losing appetite and tiring of their food, which they are apt to do if confined to one kind. From ten days to two weeks will be a sufficient length of time to nicely fatten chickens if they were not dead poor when put into the fattening room.—D. Z. Evans, Jr., in Practical Farmer.

Wheat Growth in the Fall.

Is there danger of wheat growing too large in the fall? If so, what can be done to prevent it? Mine was sowed August 23d. H. L. Wheat can be sown too early as well as too late. If sown early and succeeding weather should be warm and favorable as it has been this fall in many localities, there may be too large a growth of top. We have seen the seed stalks start under such conditions. Such growth is termed by all old country farmers, "winter proud." This rampant growth of top in the fall will not winter as well as a more stocky growth and greater development of root, which is secured by cooler weather. Later sowing is the preventive. The remedy in our correspondent's case, is pasturing, perhaps, if it is not done too late, as there must be time to recover before hard freezing weather comes on. We know that it is regarded as bad farming to pasture wheat, and under all ordinary conditions it should never be done. But we have seen wheat pasture under similar circumstances with good results, apparently, but we had no comparison by which we could decide as to the actual benefit or injury resulting. Our correspondents have, perhaps, had some experience in this matter. We should like to hear from them.—*Practical Farmer.*

What Ingersoll Knows About Farming.

At the Peoria, Ill., fair, Bob Ingersoll delivered an agricultural address in his characteristic style, abounding in good advice as well as in humor and original ideas. We give an extract below:

"You see before you to-day an old and experienced tiller of the soil, one of the hard-handed sons of labor, and one who imagines that he knows something of the art of cultivating the soil and extracting happiness from labor. I know that the old style of farming was a mistake. When I was a farmer in the olden times in Illinois, they used to fence 160 acres of land with two dogs. When I was a farmer they used to haul wheat 200 miles in a wagon, and sell it for thirty-five cents a bushel, and bring back 300 feet of lumber, two bunches of shingles, a barrel of salt, and a cook-stove that never would draw. When I was a farmer they feasted on corn and beans, and didn't know very well how to cook even that. We had poor houses and no barns. The horses were put in straw sheds, and long before spring most of the straw would be eaten away; and it took all the oats and all the corn we could stuff into those horses to keep them from actual starvation. In those days most farmers thought the best place for a pig-pen was immediately in front of the house, and the wood-pile, as a general thing, consisted of one log, upon which one axe or two had been worn out in the fruitless effort to make kindling.

"The shrinkage in property has been in the great cities. The farms will produce as much as ever. The prosperous times have gone; the cities are bankrupt; the country is still filled with wealth. And now, when the hard times are upon us, the people see that after all there is more real prosperity, more real pleasure in agriculture than in any other business. And the salvation of our country to-day depends upon the tillers of the soil. No farmer can afford to sell his wheat, and corn, and oats—he should sell horses, not oats; sheep, cattle and pork—not corn. He should make every profit possible.

"Another thing. It is just as cheap to raise a good breed of cattle as a bad breed; scrubs will eat just as much as thoroughbreds. If you are not able to buy Alderneys and Durhams, then you can raise the corn breed. By corn breed, I mean those cattle that have enough to eat and are treated with kindness. Every farmer who will feed his cattle all they can eat, and treat them with kindness, in a few years will have blooded stock on his farm. In the old times when I was a farmer, not a tree was set out once in ten years; not a grape-vine was planted; and about the house not a flower could be seen; when you went to their houses you were not met by flowers, and trees loaded with fruit, but by yellow dogs, that came bounding over the worm fence like wild beasts. I am not one of those who think that in order to raise hogs you must be one. Put on clean clothes, take a seat in the yard under the trees, and amidst the perfume of flowers, surrounded by your family, you will know what it is to feel like a gentleman. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there is no such a country as Illinois. The East is hard and stony; the soil is stingy; and the far West is a desert, parched and barren, looking as dreary as would perdition with the fire out.

"It is not necessary, in this age of the world, for a farmer to rise in the middle of the night and begin his work. This getting up so early in the morning is a relic of barbarism. It has made hundreds and thousands of young men curse the business. There is no need of getting up at three or four o'clock in the winter morning. The farmer who persists in doing it, and persists in dragging his wife and children from their beds, ought to be visited by a missionary. For what purpose do you get up? To feed the cattle? Why not feed them more the night before? It is a waste of life. In the old times they used to get up about three o'clock in the morning, and go to work long before the sun had risen with "healing upon his wings;" and as a just punishment, they all had the ague; and they ought to have it now. The man who can not get a living upon Illinois soil without rising before daylight, ought to starve. Eight hours a day is enough for any farmer to work, except in harvest time. When you rise at four and work till dark what is life worth? Of what use are all the improvements in farming? Of what use are all the improved machinery, unless it tends to give the farmer a little more leisure?

"Recollect that cooking is one of the fine arts. It takes far more sense to be an excellent cook than a tolerable lawyer. I am a good cook myself, and I have no accomplishments of which I am so proud. The farmer should have good things to cook, and good things to cook with. Throw your miserable little stoves out of the window. Get ranges, and have them so built that your wife need not burn her face off to get you a breakfast. Do not make her cook in a kitchen as hot as an orthodox perdition. It is just as easy to cook well as to cook any other way. There ought to be a law passed making it a crime punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary to *fry* beefsteak. Broil it; it is just as easy, and when broiled it is delicious. Fried beefsteak isn't fit for a beast. Give your wives and daughters the conveniencies, and in a little while they will be excellent cooks. Good cooking is one of the highest arts of civilization. The man who invented a good soup did more for his race than the inventor of any system of theology. You must remember that if you wish your wife to cook well, she must have the conveniencies to cook with. In olden times there would be eleven children in the family, and only one skillet; and they generally depended upon what few boards they could tear off the house for kindling. See to it that there is plenty of good coal, plenty of good kindling, and plenty to cook. There is no reason why farmers should not have fresh meat all the year round. There is no sense in stuffing yourself with salt meat every morning, and making a well of yourself the balance of the day; and then wonder why you don't enjoy good health. Make your houses comfortable. Do not huddle together in a little room around a red-hot stove, with every window fastened down. Do not live in this poisoned air, and then when one of your children dies, put a piece in the paper, commencing with, "Whereas, it hath pleased Providence to remove from our midst—," etc. Have plenty of air and plenty of warmth. Let your children sleep. Do not drag them from their beds in the darkness of the night."

Fair Premiums.

It is not at all probable that the managers of our fairs will ever devise a system of awards that will suit every one. As one expressed it in our hearing recently, "It is one of them things that can't be done." Another rare thing is the decision of a committee that gives universal satisfaction. It is a thankless task, that of a committee man, and but for the "proud consciousness that he is doing a noble duty" there would be nothing to sustain him. He is a necessity, however, as fairs are conducted, and we must tolerate him or cease exhibiting. If we are beaten we must swallow the disappointment with the best grace we can, and resolve to do better next time. Committee-men are fallable, but they are not always dishonest by any means. We served on a certain awarding committee many years ago, and were compelled to decide against a neighbor, and that man has held a grudge against us ever since, and probably he always will hold it. We know of several other cases of this nature—one in which the friendship of years was destroyed by an unfortunate decision. This is all nonsense. If you can't compete without yielding to such a spirit, for goodness' sake keep away from the lists, and thus save yourself from much unhappiness. You can't afford to lose the decision, your temper, and your happiness, perhaps a friend, too, all at once. The best way to cure an habitual grumbler is to put him on a committee where competition is close, and where men have to do a good deal of "pate scratching" to decide. We knew one man, at least, to be completely cured in this way. When they have been there themselves they know how it feels to be abused for opinion's sake.

We do not write this to reflect upon correspondents who criticise the conduct of fairs. We invite candid criticism at all times. It is in this way we make progress. If anything gives dissatisfaction, let it be known squarely, but in the right spirit. One of our esteemed correspondents gives us his views about premiums, committees, etc., in this number. This is all right. He makes some suggestions worthy of consideration. Others could do the same in regard to various things connected with the management of fairs, and we invite them to do so.—*Ed.*

Common Sense vs. Education.

Many farmers hesitate to join a club or Grange organization, from a diffidence founded on a lack of early schooling, and from a difficulty in expressing their ideas in public meeting. The community at large is singularly ignorant of what education is. Education undoubtedly gives to every man the chance of showing what is in him. Yet, true education is simply the development of what is in a man; it can create nothing, it can only do for the mind what the farmer does for his fruit trees; he cannot make them, but may improve them.

So every member of a club who reads standard books and publications and reflects on what he reads; who investigates the operations of nature as developed by his daily contact with her forces; who discusses and compares his experiences with those of his fellow men; who tests all new theories, implements, methods with good sound common sense; who is willing that the world, through the humble organization of his village clubs, should have the benefit of his knowledge—such an individual is daily strengthening himself and improving others; such an one is reaping the true benefits of real education.—*Boston Cultivator.*

How to Have Good Cider.

Professor Horsford, of Harvard University, has published a recipe for improving and preserving cider, by means of which the progress of the vinous and acetic fermentations may be arrested at pleasure, and the cider preserved in just such a state as may be desired. It is this:

"Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to a lively fermentation, add to each gallon three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk, pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider, and mix with it one quarter of an ounce of sulphite of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir it until it is intimately mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider of surpassing excellence."

Professor Horsford was the first to use the sulphite of lime for this purpose, and to him is due the credit of first calling attention to its usefulness. It is in no respect deleterious, as the sulphate into which the sulphite is changed by the liberation of sulphurous acid is entirely insoluble, and remains at the bottom of the vessel. Remember, it is the sulphite of lime, not sulphate, must be used. The quality of the cider will remain unchanged for years.

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

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HARDWARE!

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

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As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

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Trusses,

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Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16 1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Hair Restorative.

—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

CARBOLINE

A DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM.

The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

A wonderful discovery. Restores the hair. Creates a new growth of hair in six weeks.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

An elegant dressing. Restores faded hair. Was never known to fail in a single instance.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Eradicates dandruff. Restores gray hair. Is not a dye. Restores the hair naturally.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Invigorates the scalp. Acts like magic. Is doing wonders on bald heads.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Strengthens the hair. Recommends itself. Makes the old look young again.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Is not a dye. Restores lost vitality. Performs what other hair restorers only claim.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Makes hair grow. Absolutely certain. Is the talk all over town.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Is the best hair tonic. Beautifies the hair. Is destined to become a household word.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Excelled by none. Covers the bald heads. Recommends itself. One trial will convince.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Contains no minerals. Restores original color. Is praised by every one who has tried it.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Is a natural product. Restores diseased hair. Is the crowning success of the medical world.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Cooling and cleanly. Removes scurf. Is worth its weight in gold.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Makes the hair glossy. Is sure, safe, certain. Buy it; you will never regret it.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE

Sold everywhere. Price, one dollar.

CARBOLINE is prepared from the oil as it flows from Nature's chemical laboratory, by a peculiar process invented by a practical chemist, who was led to experiment upon Petroleum as a hair restorative by reading an interesting account written by Mr. Geo. Horton, resident of the frontier town of Kiachta in Russia. Mr. Horton had tried with extraordinary success the use of Petroleum upon cattle and horses that had lost their hair on being affected with the cattle plague. The idea was suggested to him through a very curious circumstance, namely, he recollected that a former servant at the hotel, prematurely bald, had a singular habit when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands upon the scanty locks still remaining to him. Three months from his first appearance at the hotel he was the subject of general remark, his head being covered with an abundance of FINE GLOSSY BLACK HAIR. Such a wonderful change in so short a time Mr. Horton deemed of sufficient importance to make public to the world. From practical experiments our chemical friend became convinced that Petroleum if properly prepared and freed from all irritating and illuminating substances had the remarkable property of restoring the hair to its natural state and color; still further experiments were necessary to produce an article combining the medicinal qualities of the oil in an agreeable form and oder, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous Eau de Cologne; he now presents

CARBOLINE

to the public without fear of contradiction as the best restorative and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—

VEGETINE!

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov 14, '74.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir:—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—I have been sick (two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully.

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Boston Home, 14 Tyler Street,
Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. Stevens,

Dear Sir:—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula. With respect, Mrs. N. WORMELL,
Matron.

VEGETINE.

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit St.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church,
Boston.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

South Salem, Mass, Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lafrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

South Boston.

Mr. Stevens.

Dear Sir:—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the System. I can can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints. Yours resp.,

Mrs. MUNROE PARKER,

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass

Vegetine Sold by All Druggists

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The highest premiums awarded to

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Manufacturer of

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The largest assortment in the city at prices to suit the times. Window Shades hung with the improved patent fixtures at $2 per window. Blinds repainted and trimmed to look equal to new. Store shades made and lettered. Cornices, Lambrequin Wire Screens, Window Awnings, Repairing, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
36 tf 16 North Sixth Street, Phila.

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Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

9 22 1eow

Extracrdinary Sentence by a Judge.

The following is taken from a sentence recently pronounced by Judge Reading, of Chicago, upon the liquor dealers who had violated the law by selling liquor to minors. It will bear local application, and we commend it to the consideration of all who feel an interest in this question:

"By the law you may sell it to men and women, if they will buy. You have given your bond and paid your license to sell to them, and no one has a right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what poverty and destitution are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable; no matter what wives are treated with violence; what children starve or mourn over the degredation of a parent—your business is legalized, and no one may interfere with you for it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or a sister blush at the theme of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling—you are licensed. You may fit up your lawful place of business in the most enticing and captivating form; you may furnish it with the most costly and elegant equipments for your own lawful trade; you may fill it with the allurements of amusements; you may use all that to allure visitors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choicest wines and captivating beverages; you may induce thirst by all contrivances to produce a raging appetite for drinks, and then you may supply that appetite to the full, because it is lawful; you have paid for it—you have a license. You may allow boys and children to frequent your saloon, they may witness the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate, for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to their lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. For, while you have all these privileges for the money you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have the right to say, 'leave my son to me until the law gives you the right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further rights of protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his sister, for his mother, for his friends, for the community, to see him take the road to death. Give him to us in his childhood at least. Let us have a few hours of his youth in which we can enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some small degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him.'

"This is something which you who now stand prisoners at the bar have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license. For this offense the court sentences you to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of $75 and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and cost of this prosecution are paid."

Sparks of Humor.

An Illinois man has invented a steam jackass. As if a steam one were necessary.

The proverb says, "Laugh and grow fat." What a saving of corn it would be if pigs could laugh.

Two oysters in a gallon of lukewarm fluid at a church fair are no longer called stews, but aquariums.

It is considered cool to take a man's hat with his name written in it, simply because you want his autograph.

"How much is a metre?" asks a Cleveland paper. Wait till the gas man comes around—he'll give you liberal figures.

A Frenchman intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is one mutton as is small."

A French author says: "When I lost my wife, every family in the town offered me another; but when I lost my horse no one offered to make him good."

A pious old lady being asked by her pastor what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity, replied she thought it a most excellent doctrine, and had no doubt it had been the means of saving many souls.

"Pa!" said a little boy to his father in a church, "who is that woman who sang so loud?" "That is the soprano, my boy." "And what is a soprano, pa?" "A soprano, my son, is a lady who puts on airs."

"I say, Paddy! that is the worst looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faix! the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now," replied Paddy.

At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old missus's alive he took a paddle to her; dunno if he'll take a bridle to the new one or not."

A New Hampshire man has buried two wives within eight months. Well, if his wives are dead, and he is opposed to cremation, we don't see what else he could have done with them. He would have been a more fit subject for newspaper comment if he had refused to bury them.

"O heavens, save my wife!" shouted a man whose wife had fallen overboard in the Hudson river, recently. They succeeded in rescuing her, and her husband tenderly embraced her, saying, "My dear, if you'd been drowned, what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocket-book again."

A boy of five years was "playing railroad" with his sister of two and a-half years. Drawing her upon a foot-stool, he imagined himself both the engine and conductor. After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped and called out "New York," and in a moment after "Patterson," and then "Philadelphia." His knowledge of towns was now exhausted, and at the next place he cried "Heaven." His little sister said eagerly, "Top! I des I'll dit out here."

During a recent Chinese banquet at San Francisco an orange was laid at the plate of each guest. The fruit, on being cut open, was found to contain five kinds of delicate jellies. Colored eggs were also served, in the inside of which were found nuts, jellies, meats and confections. When one of the Americans asked the interpreter to explain this legerdemain of cookery, he laughed heartily, shook his head, and replied, "Melican man heap smart—why he not findee out?"

At the renting of pews in a Chicago church the other evening there was hot competition for pew No. 78, and the bids ran up to a large sum. It was finally knocked down to Brother B. "Why were you so anxious to get that particular seat?" he was asked by Brother C. "Why? Because it's just next to Brother M——," he replied. "Well, what of that?" returned the other. "Why," rejoined Brother B., "M.'s as bald as a jug, and he draws all the flies from everybody around him. I made up my mind that I'd get a pew near him this year, for if there's anything I hate it's to be pestered with flies when I'm—when I'm—listening to a good sermon."

A charity sermon was recently preached in a well-known East-End church, and the collection boxes were being handed around for contributions. The person in charge of one of the boxes arrived in due course at an eminent Q.C., seated in the corner of a pew, who had not awoke from his sermon nap. A vigorous nudge aroused the somnolent one; he glanced sleepily at the box, and then, smiling blandly, said in an audible tone, "Thank you, I don't smoke," and quietly dropped off again. The face of the gentleman who was soliciting contributions and of the immediate neighbors of the Q. C., for the space of about forty seconds, afforded an interesting and amusing study.

—Ex Governor Curtin is credited with saying of the appointment of Mr. Welch to the English Mission that it is respectable and will please the people at large, but will not help the President a particle politically. He does not see how the President can make a successful administration by giving his best places to men who cannot assist his policy. "By-and-by he will want the Senate to do something as a favor to himself. He is not establishing any influence or obligation there."

The bitterness of the fight in the House over the size of the army indicates the possibility of considerable delay in the passage of the army appropriation bill. Many members are very anxious to get home in time to enjoy Thanksgiving turkey, and the bill must be passed by that time.

—General McClellan has sent out his engineers in the direction of Trenton to ascertain if there are any Quaker guns in the way. He will advance by parallels on the State capital.

—The Republicans may have lost Hart but not hope. They will come up to the polls in their strength next year and retrieve all past disasters.

—At Altoona the late election for Recorder is being contested. Enough Democratic frauds will be proven to seat the Republican.

The average Democrat suspects that it will not be so one-sided in 1880 after all.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Oct. 23, 1877, and each dated Oct. 2, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

C Brawley, Bull Wheel and Mechanism, Meadville
D Brawley, Bull Wheel and Mechanism, Petrolia
W Burger, Clamp for Insertible Saw Teeth Pittsburg
J Hallock, Making Lamp Black, Erie
J Maguire, Sand Drier, Mapleton Depot
W Morris, Bull Wheel, Franklin
J Morgan, Femplets for laying out Boiler Plates, Pittsburg
A Nellis, Fence Post, Pittsburg
G Noyes, Lack Cock, Erie
E Roberts, Adjusters for Pistons of Oil Well Pumps, Titusville
J Wilson, Draw Bars for R. R. Cars, Pittsburg
" Bending Truck Irons for R. R. Cars, Pittsburg
G Low, Pump Pistons, Erie
R Neasham, Tool Posts for Laths, Mt. Washington
W Clous, Washing Machine, Reading
R Horning, Gate, Kerns City
S Palmer, Stone Drill, Sipes Mill
A Sprout, Fence Post, Picture Rocks

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6-39-1

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FOR RENT.—A fine dwelling house and lot, pleasantly located on Howard street, this Borough. House is convenient, with hydrant on back porch. Inquire of J. P. Harris, First National Bank, or H. B. POSTIUS, Wilson & McFarlane's Hardware Store, Bellefonte, Pa. 9 44-4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the last Monday of November next, being the 26th day of November, 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

31 3t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
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Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a speciality of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

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Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

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1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

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We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
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Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

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vol. 9. no. 42-1y

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Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 695, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

We are glad to have it to announce that arrangements have been made to have HENRY WARD BEECHER lecture in Bellefonte. Diagram of the Hall is now ready, and seats secured in advance, without extra charge, at Frank P. Blair's jewelry store.

——Masquerade parties are all the rage just now.

——Centre Hall has a new dentist—Dr. McEntire is his name.

——The Lutheran conference met at Aaronsburg yesterday.

——Turkeys are begining to organize for mutual protection.

——Have you got your turkey for Thanksgiving? The 29th of the present month is the day set.

——I. J. Grenoble has commenced building a new dwelling and store house at Spring Mills. He will probably have them ready to occupy next April.

——We don't mean to say there is no virtue in medicine, but to see a bald headed man peddling a patent hair restorative is bewildering, to say the least.

——What is the use of drinking water this cold weather, when you can buy the best teas in the market, at New York wholesale prices, at James Welch & Co.'s.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—Lake fish at 15 cents a pound, and select oysters, right from the shell, at 50 cent per quart, at Walker's, corner High and Spring St's.

——A Milesburg man set up half the night, recently, trying to open a postal card which somebody had sent him. He says it has gone far enough, and wants to know where the joke is.

——The wife of Calvin Meyers, who lives near the State College, was thrown from a buggy a short time ago, and had one of her arms broken in two places. The horse ran away, causing the accident.

——The popular piece of music for the organ or piano this season is the "Temperance March," by I. R. B Arnold. Send 25 cents to D. S. Arnold, Oberlin, Ohio, for a sample copy and be delighted.

——Avoid the rush and crowd in getting a seat to hear Beecher by securing it now, which can be done without extra charge, as there will be but one price of admission. Diagram now ready at Frank P. Blair's jewelry store.

——It will be seen that Henry Ward Beecher is to lecture in Bellefonte. There is no hall here large enough to hold the people who will crowd to hear this greatest of modern pulpit orators. Why cannot our Presbyterian friends throw open their commodious and elegant church, and thereby give encouragement to a good object? It will be elevating and refining in its influence; and lectures of this class should receive every encouragement.

——On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, the charcoal in one of the stock houses connected with Valentines & Co's. furnace, took fire, as is supposed, from sparks from the furnace. The alarm was immediately given. The employees, with the owners and a number of the neighboring citizens, formed a line to carry water onto the building. A portion of the roof was removed, and the charcoal dug out in the vicinity of the fire. After two or three hours' faithful work the fire was extinguished. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE PYTHIAN SOCIAL CLUB.—This is the title of a social and literary organization which has recently been formed in this place by a number of young men who, realizing the unprofitableness of idling away their leisure hours, have resolved to inaugurate a new era in the social circle by joining themselves into a society that shall be so conducted as to improve and enlighten its members both morally and intellectually. Young men who make a practice of frequenting hotels, billiard parlors, and other places of public resort, often acquire injurious habits which lead to a careless and unproductive life. By lounging about a billiard hall, night after night, the most verdant scapegrace in a community may thoroughly acquaint himself with the game of billiards, and be styled an expert, but at the same time he is just as likely to assert that Ben Franklin was president of a base ball club, or that Barnum discovered America. He will inform you, with great solemnity, that the rules of the prize ring will not allow you to punch a man when he's down, and furnish other striking evidence of his pugilistic efficiency, but he will spell school with a k every time, and go without a meal of victuals before he will be convinced that Toledo is not the capital of Cape Cod. Many young men who may possess natural abilities, only awaiting proper development, are content to live this sort of an easy-going life because of the effects of calamitous habits formed in their youth, and which reduces them to a state of mental nonchalance. And thus it is that we find so many lounging about in the evenings engaged in occupations which are of no benefit to them, but are, on the contrary, degrading in more ways than one. They no doubt reap a certain amount of enjoyment, but know nothing of what is going on in the outside world, and care less.

What is needed is a place in which young men can congregate, where good, substantial literature can be found, such as books, periodicals, commentaries, etc., and where they can discuss different topics, as they arise from day to day, of a scientific, political, or social nature. Mainly with this object in view the Pythian Club has been organized, and with so commendable a purpose, should receive the support of our citizens. The club now numbers about twenty members, all estimable young men, and a visit to their pleasant rooms on Allegheny street, in the National bank building, which have been neatly and tastefully furnished, will convince you that they mean business from the start.

The following are the officers of the club: President, Alfred F. Martin; vice president, B. F. Keller; secretary, E. A. Boalick; assistant secretary, C. M. MacFarlane; corresponding secretary, E. L. Gray; treasurer, E. S. Muir. The constitution and by-laws adopted by the club is a strong, well-executed document, and contains many excellent clauses, one in particular, which is to the effect that no person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors will be allowed to become a member of the organization. Altogether the club starts out auspiciously, and we hope it may meet with abundant success.

FIRE.—Last Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, which called the fire department into service. Fire was discovered issuing from a stable on Curtin street, east of Allegheny, owned by Charles McCafferty, Esq. The wind at the time was blowing almost a gale in an easterly direction, and carried almost a perfect shower of burning cinders over the row of new houses on east Linn street. The stables of William Reynolds and John G. Love, near the fire on the alley in the rear of Linn street, were in great danger, but by careful watching were saved. The houses of Edward T. Tuten, D. H. Hastings and Thomas H. Hicks were set on fire by the flying cinders, but were immediately extinguished. Buildings were set on fire even as far off as Lamb street. Indeed, we narrowly escaped a terrible conflagration. The original fire was on so high an elevation that but very little water could be thrown upon it. The firemen were unable to throw water more than ten feet. The fire companies were promptly on hand—the Logan Boys, we understand, got the first stream on. Much credit is due the firemen and citizens for their zeal in saving property, as all the houses near the fire were guarded by men on the roofs, and private hose brought into requisition to wet them. Fortunately, there was a fair supply of water aside from the borough water—almost every house in this section of the town being supplied with cisterns. And this warning will, no doubt, prompt them to take other precautions against accident by fire; every house should have some easy access to the roof, and should keep on hand at least a half dozen buckets to be used in such an emergency. It is supposed that Mr. McCafferty's stable was set on fire by some one, either carelessly or otherwise. He is fully insured.

——Teas cheaper than ever before known in Bellefonte, at James Welch & Co.'s.

——We think it safe to say that this is the only chance our people will ever have of hearing the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher. Secure your seats.

——Until Dec. 20th James Welch & Co. will offer their large stock of teas at cost, as they must have the room for holiday goods.

——Willis Musser, of Millheim, has the contract for carrying the mail from Coburn to Millheim, Aaronsburg, and Woodward at two hundred and thirty dollars a year.

——When times are so hard, and work so scarce, every one should do what he can to relieve the wants of the poor. James Welch & Co. have commenced the good work by selling their stock of teas at cost.

——Have you a cough? Have you pain in the breast? Is the lining membrane of your throat inflamed? The remedy is simple and sure if taken promptly—Green's Syrup of Tar, Honey and Blood-root will cure the cough, allay the pain, and remove the inflammation. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists generally.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joseph Bierly, residing near Centre Mills, in Brush Valley, had a sad and painful accident on Tuesday. While engaged in threshing, something did not work properly about the shaker in front of the machine, when Mr. Bierly, who, it seems, was "feeding," started to adjust the difficulty. By some means his foothold slipped; he tried to catch himself while falling and got his hand into the thresher while in full motion. The hand (we did not hear whether right or left) was literally torn into shreds, and had to be amputated at once.—*Millheim Journal.*

——Two men were riding in the cars the other morning, when one asked the other if he had a pleasant place of residence. "Yes," was the reply; "we have seven nice large rooms over a store." "Over a store! I shouldn't think that would be a quiet place." "Oh, it is quiet enough; the folks don't advertise." Now that would be about as quiet a place as a family could get. We have known some merchants in this town to show so little enterprise that they would not even put out a sign. Does not such a merchant do all he can to make his place a quiet retreat? If any one wants to learn the fruits of advertising, let them visit the grocery store of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. They would find it would not be a quiet store to live over, for the reason that the hum of the busy industry keeps up a constant din. And Sechler & Co. are making money, because they advertise not only in the papers, but by circulars, signs, and by selling good goods cheap for cash.

——Major John Thomas, an old and respected colored citizen, died at Gaysport, Blair county, on Friday, the 2nd day of the present month, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was buried the following Sunday, and his funeral was largely attended. A large number of persons went from Altoona by special train. He lived several years in Bellefonte, and no doubt is known to many of our citizens. The Hollidaysburg *Register* gives the following sketch of his life: "The Major was prostrated by rheumatism for the past two or three years. In early life he was a slave, and witnessed the burning of the Capitol at Washington. He ran away from slavery while yet under age, and escaped to Lewistown, where he was employed in driving a furnace team. Some time after this, whilst driving his team in the Narrows, between Lewistown and Mifflintown, a party of horsemen came along, among whom he recognized his master: he stooped down by the side of his horses, and they rode on, but looking back, recognized him, and turned around—when the Major left his team and escaped to the mountain. He made his way to Bellefonte, where he was employed and taken care of by some kind friends. Whilst here, some friends in Lewistown purchased his freedom. For a long time the Major did not know what had become of that team left in the Narrows. After remaining for several years in Bellefonte, he removed to Huntingdon, where he also resided for a number of years, and got married. About forty years ago he removed to this place, where he was employed in various pursuits, and raised a large and respectable family. For some ten or fifteen years before he was prostrated by sickness, he was employed at the Logan House, in Altoona, as ladies' waiter. He was noted for his politeness and affability, and had many friends among the fair sex, and also among the sterner sex, in various parts of the country. After the war, the Major visited Washington, and called upon one of his old master's sons, who was a merchant there, by whom he was well treated. Having in early years been a slave, and knowing the baleful effect of slavery, he was a grateful adherent of the Republican party, which he regarded as the liberator of his race. He was gentle-hearted, kind, as innocent as a child, and a consistent Christian. In the old days of slavery, Major John Thomas had his part to perform, and he did it well, when an escaped fugitive landed in this neighborhood."

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday Isaac Crider, a son of Philip Crider of Lock Haven and only brother of F. B Crider of this place, while out hunting with a party of friends in the mountains near Lock Haven, when returning home in a carry-all saw a pheasant crossing the road behind him. He got out of the rear end of the wagon and drew the gun after him to obtain a shot at the bird. His attention was directed entirely to the game, and in drawing the gun along the bottom of the wagon he struck the hammer on the tail board which discharged it, the contents entering the body at the heart, making a fearful wound. He fell to the ground and never spoke afterwards. The body was taken to Beech Creek. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral took place from his father's residence at Lock Haven last Monday at two o'clock.

We deeply sympathize with the friends in this sad bereavement to the wife and mother thus suddenly deprived of her support, to the little children thus suddenly made fatherless, and to the parents and brother thus suddenly and unexpectedly brought face to face with death in its most terrible form. Mr. Crider was about thirty years of age, in the prime and vigor of manhood, and we might say just starting out on the voyage of life. He no doubt looked forward to a long life of usefulness and pleasure, had formed relations endearing and holy and happily calculated to augment his felicity. But in one terrible moment these are sundered and habitations of joy resound with the voice of grief.

This terrible death shows to all of us that we live in the midst of dreadful uncertainties. We see that we have no lease of life and the time of our departure from this life is entirely unknown to us. We may live to advanced age and die in an hour; we may waste away slowly upon a bed of sickness, or we may die as our friend has without a moment's premonition; we may be called when surrounded by friends, or we may die far from home with no loved hand to smooth our aching brow or close our eye in its long sleep; we may drop down in the midst of business, or we may depart when alone on our pillow in the still watches of the night. How many, a few days since, would have said to him now sleeping in the embrace of death: You are strong and vigorous and have promise of a long life, while we are feeble and sickly and must soon go hence, and yet they have outlived him and they may still outlive many others who are now in the full vigor of healthful manhood. What a fearful uncertainty then hangs over the affairs of mortals. In no place and at no time are we secure. Another moment and we may be gone. How important it is then that we should always be ready for the great change, that we should prepare our worldly affairs for what may at any moment come, that we should make what other preparation we may deem necessary to our eternal happiness, and then there is nothing to fear in death. It is but

> "A kind and gentle servant who unlocks
> With noiseless hand life's flower-encircled door
> To show us those we love."

How appropriate to this bereavement are the words of the poet:

> "He has vanished like a meteor
> From our dim bewildered sight,
> But the spirit like that pilgrim-star
> Tends to the source of Light,—
> And though thro' realms of space unknown
> To mortal ken it roam,
> Yet He who marks the comet's track
> Will guide the spirit home."

——In response to the various letters written by Mr. Wm. Shortlidge, in relation to rates of railroad fare West, Thos. E. Watt, Esq., passenger agent western district Pennsylvania railroad, and S. H. Thompson, Esq., north-western passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, visited our town last week for the purpose of conveying proper information as to the lowest rates of fare, as well as to the shortest, quickest and most popular routes to travel. In the first place, the former difficulties and misunderstandings between the trunk lines leading from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have been instrumental in bringing about an agreement which prohibits them from issuing round trip tickets at any price east of the Ohio line, or thereabouts. West of this point excursion or round trip tickets are issued, which, added to the regular fare to the points where excursion tickets start from, will make $50.11 to Ellis, Kansas, which is 302 miles west of Kansas City, or from the eastern boundary line of the State of Kansas. Ellis is on the Kansas-Pacific railroad, which passes through the interior of the State. Tourists desiring to visit the southern part of the State can get tickets to Kinsley, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, 316 miles from Kansas City, or they can take a ticket over either road to one of the points named, stop off at will in Kansas, return to Topeka and procure a round trip ticket to the point named on the other railroad leading through Kansas for eight dollars. This will make the total railroad fare for visiting the main points on the two leading railroads in Kansas, $58 11, good for thirty days, a total distance of thirty-five hundred miles. Those who propose going to Kansas to remain can go with this party on the following low rates of fare: To Kansas City, $20.05; to Topeka, $22.90; to Salina, $24.70; to Kinsley, $26 55; to Hays City, $26.05. These are emigrant rates of fare; but where there are thirty persons going together a first-class car is furnished to fast trains. It is proposed that the party now preparing to go to Kansas shall start on the 10th day of December, next. As none of tickets required are on sale at the Bellefonte railroad ticket office, it will be necessary for those who contemplate going at the appointed time to deposit their money by the 1st of December, so that the tickets can be sent for in due time. For further information, apply to Wm. Shortlidge, Bellefonte, Pa.

ANOTHER SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Lewis Zimmerman, a son of Lewis Zimmerman, of Zion, while out hunting last week with three of his brothers, at Wolf's Run, about eight miles from Snow Shoe, was shot by one of the brothers, who mistook him for a deer. They had wounded a deer, which run in a direction where Lewis was on a watch. He jumped down off a log, and his brother, seeing the bushes move, supposed it was the wounded deer, and fired a distance of two hundred yards, hitting Lewis in the side. The ball struck a rib and passed around by the spine, paralyzing him. He was taken on a stretcher to the Snow Shoe train, and then brought to Bellefonte, to the house of Mrs. Gordon, and afterwards removed to his home at Zion. The wound, although a bad one, is not considered by the doctors as mortal. At last accounts he was doing well.

HO, FOR KANSAS!—At the request of many of our citizens, Col. W. W. Brown will deliver a lecture on "Kansa and her resources" on next Tuesday evening, in the Court House, at 7 30 o'clock. The bell will be rung at 7, and lecture commence at 7:30 o'clock. We hope our citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, will greet the Col. with their presence, and those from the country who may be in attendance at court, and who may contemplate emigrating to Kansas, will do well to attend this lecture.

——We take this method of tendering our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our neighbors, and to those citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, especially the ladies, who so kindly and successfully assisted us in extinguishing the fire of last Sunday, which without their assistance would have caused us a very serious loss. VALENTINES & Co.

——The solid gold society badges delivered by the Franklin Jewelry Co., No. 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are exactly as represented. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Christian Voices*, Philadelphia.

——Will some of our subscribers who are owing us for two or three years subscription bring us a load of hay in payment? We are in want of a load or two of good Timothy hay. Will some of our patrons supply us?

——A man by the name of Kline has the contract for carrying the mail from Spring Mills to Penn Hall at the magnificent salary of sixty dollars per annum.

——Hunting on Sunday is punishable with a fine of twenty five dollars. Now look out, you fellows that go out for a little fun on the Lord's day.

——Hon. W. K. Alexander is no longer a merchant. He has sold his store to Dr. J. W. Strauss.

Fellow Citizens:—It is true we have been beaten at the last election; but don't let it discourage you, and go to work with new vigor, and always bear in mind that, notwithstanding the defeat of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, J. Newman, Jr., at the new Eagle Clothing Hall, in Sands' building, on Allegheny St., sells overcoats, winter suits, underwear, gloves, hats, boots, and everything in his line, lower than any other store in Central Pennsylvania. Good goods at the lowest possible prices, is his motto. Give him a call and patronize him, for he deserves it.

——The defeat of so excellent a man and able jourist as Judge Sterrett is a public calamity. He is one of that stamp of men that should not be defeated under any circumstances. The Republicans have no one to blame for it but themselves. Thousands absented themselves from the polls, and their indifference was but the ready sequence of defeat. The western part of the State will doubtless claim the next Republican candidate for Governor, therefore we name Judge Sterrett for our standard-bearer in 1878. In presenting his name, we need add nothing more than recall the high encomiums which have been bestowed upon him by the press and men of all parties in the late canvass. With him, the Republican party can go into the contest with more than half the battle fought, and emerge from it with a splendid victory. Judge Sterrett would make a chief magistrate reflecting the highest credit and most lasting honor upon the Keystone State. —[Altoona Tribune.

Carbondale is to have a course of lectures.

The Baldwin locomotive works now give steady employment to about 1,100 men.

ESSEX PORK.—I am now selling pure Essex pork at twelve cents a pound; have a few choice pigs to spare at from $3 to $20 each; a few sows that will have their second litter in March, at $15 to $20 each. Older sows at $20 to $30 each. Have no pigs to sell for pork, but have the best pork in the world. You will miss it by delay. Don't write about price. A. S. TIPTON.

CURTIN TWP., Nov. 7, '77.

MARRIED.

COOK—RANKIN.—Charles F. Cook to Miss Abbie M. Rankin, both of Bellefonte, in the Presbyterian church on November 8, by Rev. Wm. Laurie.

DIED.

GLENN.—November 19, 1877, aged 1 year and 8 months, Lizzie N., daughter of D. M. and Katie Glenn.

COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia "North American" furnishes the following item on the state of trade:

The only event of importance to notice in the business situation during the past week was the movement in breadstuffs, which was quiet and active for several days, and advancing in prices. As the season advances the distributive trade is becoming more quiet, except for a few specialities, with the tone of the markets firm. There is a feeling of caution on the part of most operators in consequence of the financial schemes pending before Congress and the uncertainty in regard to the currency question. The absence of speculation also tends to add to the general dullness, but with these exceptions the situation is looked upon as peculiarly promising, and the outlook as giving abundant evidences of a satisfactory and promising future. While not expecting too much—knowing from past experience the worth of predictions—we do look for an improved trade during the coming winter and spring, and confidently believe that with the advent of spring the stability of the improvement inaugurated during the early autumn will be firmly settled. In the first place the stocks of all kinds of goods are light at all the business centres, while the steadiness of values would seem to indicate that the lowest prices have been reached. Then in the second place the crops have been abundant throughout the country and are now being disposed of at fairly remunerative prices, under exceptionally low rates of transportation. Finally our foreign trade, while not as large as was expected, is much in our favor, leaving the balance with us. Another element of prosperity is the rapid decline in the gold premium for natural causes, thus rendering the road to resumption easy. These combined influences are silently operating to re-establish the confidence and credit which are absolutely essential to a permanent revival of the industries and trade of the country. In order to enjoy all this our merchants have but to put forth the proper energy and grasp the prize which is now almost within their reach. Financial matters have not materially altered during the week. Abundance and ease are the prevailing characteristics of the money market. The wants of the business community are not large, the great difficulty being to get the right class of paper to keep the idle funds employed. Some of the banks report a good demand for discount at the legal rates, while others report the inquiry unusually light, and would make concessions to get ample secured paper. We repeat our quotations as follows: Call loans 4½@5 per cent; the best gilt-edged commercial paper at 5@6 per cent.; good two-name paper at 5½@6 per cent.; single name at 6½@7 per cent.; and for miscellaneous securities 7 per cent. and upward, as agreed upon by those interested.

GOLD.

Gold was firm on Saturday, but the speculation was without incident. The opening price was 1 12, and the closing figure 10½, and all the sales of the day were at these quotations.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

The grain receipts of the six principal Atlantic ports during five weeks ending November 3, amounted to 28,877,219 bushels, besides 1,321,851 barrels of flour. Of the grain 15,347,155 bushels were wheat and 6,857,680 bushels were corn. Of all grain New York received 16,538,845 bushels; Philadelphia, 4,125,189; Montreal, 2,702,561; Baltimore, 3,056,630; Boston, 1,861,424, and Portland, 37,900. And of corn alone New York received 2,745,467 bushels; Philadelphia, 2,137,200; Baltimore, 1,032,600; Montreal, 553,194; Boston, 508,094, and Portland, 25,200 bushels. As compared with former years Baltimore gains in wheat and loses in corn, the reason being that the attention of merchants has only lately been directed to the former, while, as the corn crop year was nearly ended, but article was neglected for the moment. Philadelphia shows an increase in corn and a falling off in wheat, while New York loses in the per cent. of both, as well as in quantity of corn.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, NOV. 21, 1877.

Trade moves sluggishly. The mild weather, with the fact that farmers are slow to sell their products, will enable a great many to skip the usual fall purchases and jump from summer to winter.

WHEAT—The future of wheat is a very interesting question to most of the farmers just now. "Up or down" on the "see-saw" of prices, with every farmer striving to keep on the "up side." If the European war should make a sudden collapse, as now appears quite possible, the prospect for higher prices will be very unfavorable. The situation here is somewhat different from the eastern markets. With a portion of former supply to take place diverted to another channel, with increased milling facilities, the supply will be quite short of the demand, which must necessarily stimulate prices if the mills determine upon absorbing the entire supply.

RYE—Very little for offering.

CORN—The supply of corn is equal to the demand.

OATS—The quantity of oats is very good this season, and the demand is equal to the supply. Farmers are slow to sell at the market price, but consumers prefer to feed corn at current prices to paying more than present market price for oats.

CLOVERSEED—There is a good crop of prime seed in the county, but farmers are holding for higher figures.

PORK—Dressed pork selling at five cents per pound.

BEEF—For dressed beef we have no sales reported.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	25
Clover seed	4 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6.75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	8 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries, dried, per pound seeded	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per pound	6
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	5
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10
Lemons, per doz	40
Chestnuts, per bushel	200
Dried sweet corn per lb	

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19, 1877.

WHEAT—Spring $1.30@1.31; red $1.43; amber $1.43@1.46.

CORN—61c@61½c.

RYE—70c@74c.

OATS—Choice white 37c@38c; mixed 35c@35½c.

SEEDS—Clover seed 7c@8c.